

# THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

- \* Frédéric Sorrieau's Paintings
- »» Frédéric Sorrieau, a French artist, prepared a series of four paintings to visualize his dream of a democratic world - 'democratic and social Republics'
- »» People of all countries marching, led by USA and Switzerland, followed by France, Germany, Italy and others.
- »» Statue of Liberty, a female figure, holding torch of enlightenment and Charters of Rights of Man.
- »» Remains of absolutist govt. lie shattered on ground.
- »» Jesus and angels blessing nation states with fraternity.

## \* Introduction:

»» 19<sup>th</sup> century - forces of nationalism emerged and changes occurred mentally and politically.  
End result: establishment of nation-state

»» Absolutist monarchial govt., undefined territories ruled only by kings	⇒	Modern-state centralized power, but a sovereign, defined territory	⇒	Nation-state citizens rule, shared history, common identity, A defined territory where people rule.
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## \* French Revolution and the Idea of Nation

- »» France was under rule of absolutist monarch
- »» 1789 - French Revolution

» French revolutionaries took various steps to establish a nation-state.

1. Ideas of (la patrie (fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen).
2. French flag replacing royal flags
3. Estates General elected and renamed National Assembly.
4. Hymns, oaths taken; martyrs respected
5. Uniform laws for all citizens
6. Internal custom duties and dues abolished
7. Uniform system of weights and measures adopted
8. Regional dialects discouraged
9. French became common language

» Educated middle class formed Jacobin club.

» They inspired French armies and armies moved to Holland, Belgium; Switzerland and Italy to carry nationalism ideas abroad.

» After the Reign of Terror, Napoleon Bonaparte came in 1804.

• Napoleon Bonaparte

» Reintroduced monarchy in France.

» Introduced the Civil Code of 1804 or Napoleonic Code

• Napoleonic Code

» Established equality, abolished privileges

» Secured Right to Property

- » Simplified administrative divisions, abolished feudal system
  - » Freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues
  - » Removed restrictions on Guild (unions), everyone can part
  - » Improved transport and communication
  - » Standardized weights and measures
  - » A common national currency for exchange of goods
- 
- » French armies were initially welcomed as harbingers of liberty.

» But there was:

- o No freedom (political)
- o Increased taxation
- o Censorship
- o Forced conscription into French armies

Q Why did people's enthusiasm turn hostile during Napoleon?

» These measures to conquer whole Europe did not give outweighed the advantages of administrative changes

\* THE MAKING OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

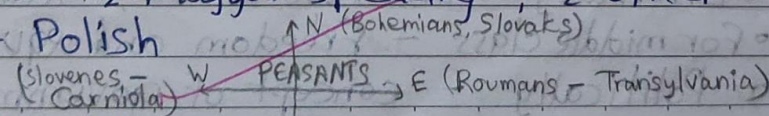
Mid eighteenth century - no nation-states  
 People of

Eastern and Central Europe  
 Under autocratic monarchies

- Spoke different languages
- Belonged to different ethnic groups

Example - Habsburg Empire (Austria - Hungary)

- » Tyrol, Austria, Sudetenland :- Alpine culture
- » Bohemia :- German-speaking
- » Lombardy, Venetia :- Italian-speaking
- » Hungary :- 1/2 Magyar-speaking, 1/2 other dialects
- » Galicia :- Polish



» Divisions → political disunity

### Aristocrats

- Socially and politically powerful, but small in no.
- United by a common way of life
- Owned estates and townhouses
- Spoke French
- Families connected by marriage ties

### Peasants

- Comprised majority population
- Western Europe - land farmed by tenants
- East & Central Europe - Serfs cultivated land

» In Western and Central Europe, growth of industrial production and trade led to growth of commercial classes.

#### New Social Groups

Commercial classes, working class, middle class

- ↓
- 1. Ideas of national unity
- 2. Abolition of aristocratic privileges

- » What did Liberalism stand for?
  - » Early 19<sup>th</sup> century - ideology of liberalism in Europe
  - » Meaning of "liberalism"
    - Literally - Latin word liber, meaning freedom
    - For middle class - Freedom and equality before law
    - Politically - concept of government by consent

- Political Liberalism (ideas of middle class)
  - » Government by consent
  - » End of autocracy and clerical privileges
  - » Inviolability of private property
  - » Constitution and representative govt. through parliament
  - » No voting rights for women and men without property
- » Napoleonic Code limited suffrage and reduced women status

- Economic Liberalism
  - » Freedom of markets
  - » Abolition of restrictions on the movement of goods
    - Weights and measures were different
  - » 1834 - Zollverein (customs union) formed by Prussia and many out of 39 German states
  - » Zollverein:
    1. Abolished tariff barriers
    2. Reduced the number of currencies - 30 to 2
    3. Created a network of railways

- » After Napoleon died (1815), European govt.s were driven by a spirit of conservatism
- » 1815 - Britain, Austria, Russia, Prussia
  - ↓
  - defeated Napoleon
  - signed the Treaty of Vienna

- Treaty of Vienna
- » Where: Vienna
- » When: 1815
- » Member states: BARP
- » Who started: Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich
- » Why: To bring back conservatism\*

- Changes brought by Treaty
- » Bourbon dynasty restored to power
- » France lost annexed territories
- » Territories were divided, boundaries set up to prevent French expansion
- » Prussia was given western frontiers, Austria was given control of north Italy
- » Germany, divided into 39 states left untouched
- » Russia was given part of Poland
- » Prussia was given portion of Saxony
- » Intention: to restore monarchy

- \* • Conservative regimes
- » Set up in 1815
- » Autocratic
- » Did not tolerate criticism and dissent.
- » Sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic governments.
- » Imposed censorship laws

- Revolutionaries (liberals, nationalists)
- 1. opposed monarchical forms established after Treaty of Vienna
- 2. fought for liberty and freedom
- 3. thought that creation of nation-states was necessary

- Giuseppe Mazzini
- » Italian revolutionary, born in Genoa (1807)

- » member of the secret society of Carbonari at age 24
- » Founded two societies - Young Italy in Marseilles  
- Young Europe in Berne
- » God wanted nations to be united, so Italy had to be unified and couldn't continue small states and kingdoms
- » Metternich (conservative) called Mazzini "the most dangerous enemy of our social order", due to his vision to oppose monarchy

### THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONARIES: 1830 - 1848

Metternich, "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold."

France: July Revolution (1830) - Liberal revolutionaries established constitutional monarchy headed by Louis Philippe. (Bourbon dynasty)

Belgium: Brussels Revolution (1830) - Belgium broke away from United Kingdom of Netherlands

### Write about Greek Revolution.

Greek War of Independence (Greek Revolution: 1821-1832)

- » Since 15<sup>th</sup> century, Greece was a part of Ottoman Empire
- » Struggle for independence began in 1821 inspired by nationalism growth in Europe
- » Supported by other Greeks living in exile and West Europeans
- » Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and publicly supported their struggle against a Muslim empire.
- » English poet Lord Byron - organised funds and fought in war, died (fever) in 1824.
- » Treaty of Constantinople (1832) recognised Greece as an independent nation.

### Romantic Imagination and National Feeling

Culture, art, poetry, stories, music

- » Romantic artists - criticised reason and science  
- focused on emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings

## ① Difference between language and culture

Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803)

» German philosopher

1. Das Volk - common people (culture to be discovered among)
2. Volksgeist - true spirit of the nation

» Emphasis on vernacular language to

1. recover ancient national spirit
2. carry nationalist messages to large illiterate audience

» Poland was no longer independent and partitioned by BARP - yet, national feelings were kept alive through music and language.

Karol Kurpinski

1. celebrated national struggle through operas and music
2. turned folk dances (polonaise, mazurka) into nationalist symbols

» Language was a weapon of national resistance inspired by Poland.

» Large no. of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian.

## • Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt

1830s - economic hardship

1. Population explosion - 1<sup>st</sup> half of 19<sup>th</sup> century, increase in population
2. Unemployment - job seekers more than employment
3. Migration - rural areas to cities, lived in slums
4. Small producers faced competition - due to industrialisation imports of cheap machine-goods from England. Problem especially in textile production - carried out in homes

- 5. Feudal systems - peasants struggled under the burden to pay feudal dues
- 6. Rise of food prices - due to bad harvest, led to
- 7. pauperism

1848 - Paris revolt

- » due to food shortage and unemployment, people of Paris came out on roads
- » Louis Philippe was forced to flee
- » National Assembly made France a Republic
  1. Suffrage to men above 21
  2. Guaranteed employment to "
  3. National workshops to provide employment

Silesian Revolt, 1845

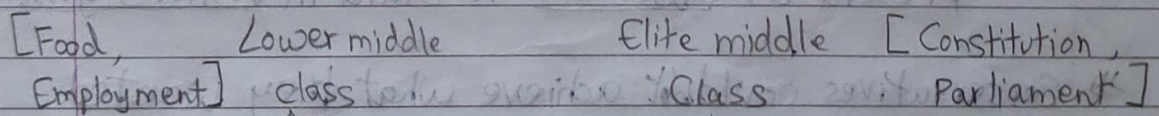
Weavers vs. Contractors

1. Supplied raw materials
2. Gave orders to finish textiles
3. Reduced payments

- » Weavers marched to contractor mansion demanding higher wages
- » Destroyed everything in his mansion
- » Contractor fled and called the army.
- » Eleven weavers were shot

1848: The Revolution of the Liberals (Next Page)

Age of Revolutions (1830-1848)



Paris 1848      Silesian 1845      Germany case

Good

- » Men and women of liberal middle class demanded:
1. Constitution
  2. Unification
  3. Creation of nation-state
  4. Freedom of Press
  5. Freedom of association
- } revolt started parallel to revolts by peasants and workers (1848)

### • Germany's Case

- » Middle-class people (and businessmen, rich artisans) came together in city of Frankfurt and voted for an all-German National Assembly
- » On 18<sup>th</sup> May, 831 elected representatives marched in a procession at Frankfurt parliament (convened in Church of St. Paul)
- » They drafted a constitution to make Germany a constitutional monarchy.
- » National Assembly offered crown to Friedrich Wilhelm IV, he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the National Assembly.
- » Troops were called - Assembly forced to disband

### Women:

1. participated in liberal movements
2. formed their own political association
3. founded newspapers
4. took part in political meetings

### Still:

1. denied right to vote
2. In the Frankfurt Parliament, they were only present as observers to stand in visitor's gallery.

- » Conservatives couldn't achieve what they wanted
- » They realised that, in order to stop the revolts, they had to give liberals what they asked for.

»» After 1848:

- Monarchies of Central and Eastern Europe began to introduce the changes made by Napoleon in Western Europe.
- Serfdom and bonded labour were abolished in Habsburg and Russia
- Habsburg rulers gave more autonomy (independence) to Hungarians in 1867

## \* THE MAKING OF GERMANY AND ITALY

»» Middle-class Germans tried to:

1. Unite 39 German states into a single nation-state
2. Have an elected parliament

»» Movements were stopped by Prussian kings, military, landowners

»» Prussian chief minister Otto von Bismarck became the architect of the process of unification.

»» For seven years, there were 3 wars - with Austria, Denmark, France - Prussia won and completed unification

»» 18 Jan 1871 - an assembly consisting princes, army, Prussian ministers and Otto von Bismarck took place in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles

»» Prussian King Kaiser William I became the German Emperor

»» New nation-state modernised:

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Banking  | 2. Law       |
| 3. Currency | 4. Judiciary |

»» Italy was divided into seven states:

1. Sardinia - Piedmont: only state ruled by Italians (1)
2. Austrian Habsburgs: North part
3. Pope: Centre part
4. Bourbon kings of Spain: Southern regions

»» Even the Italian language had many local variations + (so it was difficult)

- >>> 1830s: Giuseppe Mazzini put together a programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
- >>> Formed the secret society "Young Italy" for the dissemination of his goals.
- >>> He did two revolutionary uprisings - 1831 and 1848 but failed in both.
- >>> So, all the responsibility to unify Italy fell on King Victor Emmanuel II, the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont.
- >>> Unifying Italy would bring economic and political benefits.
- >>> Chief Minister Cavour led the movement to unify Italy.
  1. With an alliance with France, Sardinia-Piedmont defeated Austrian forces - 1859.
- >>> Giuseppe Garibaldi and his ~~peasant~~<sup>volunteer</sup> 'Red Shirt' army joined the movement.
- >>> 1860: they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of Two Sicilies, gained support of local peasants, and drove the Spanish rulers out.
- >>> 1861: Victor Emmanuel II became King of united Italy.
- >>> However, there was illiteracy among people. The peasants who supported Garibaldi never heard of Italia and misunderstood it for La Talia, who they thought was Victor Emmanuel's wife!

»» Formation of nation-state in Britain was not through a sudden revolution, it was a long-drawn-out process.

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»» Before 18<sup>th</sup> century, there were four ethnic groups - English, Welsh, Scot, Irish

»» English nation became dominant and influenced others.

»» English parliament siezed power from monarchy in 1688.

»» The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'. [It happened because the English had influenced the Scot]

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- »»
1. British parliament was dominated by English members
  2. Scotland's culture and political institutions were suppressed (put down)
  3. Scot Catholics couldn't assert independence (their attempts were failed)
  4. Scottish were forbidden to:
    - Speak their Gaelic language
    - Wear their national dress
  5. Large no. of Scots were taken out forcefully from their homeland

»» Ireland was divided between Catholics and Protestants

»» Catholics were majority, English supported Protestants to dominate

»» Catholic revolts were suppressed.

»» Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen led a revolt in 1798, but failed.

»» After that, Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. \*Extra Knowledge

- »» Symbols of new Britain:
- British flag (Union Jack)
  - National anthem (God Save Our Noble King)
  - English language

## \* VISUALISING THE NATION

» Artists in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries personified the nations.

» Nations were portrayed as female allegories.

» France: Marianne

- underlined the idea of people's nation

- Characteristics: (defined Liberty and Republic)

1. the Red cap

2. the tricolour

3. the cockade

» Germany: Germania

- Characteristics:

1. Broken chains - being freed

2. Breastplate with eagle - German empire: strength

3. Crown of oak leaves. - heroism

4. Sword - Readiness to fight

5. Olive branch - Willingness to make peace

6. Black, red, gold - Flag (1848), banned by Dukes of Ger

7. Rays of rising sun - Beginning of a new era

## \* NATIONALISM AND IMPERIALISM

### Conflict over Balkan - 1871

» Region of geographical and ethnic variation.

» Comprised modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.

» Inhabitants were broadly known as Slavs.

» Large part under the control of Ottoman Empire.

» The spread of romantic nationalism in the Balkans led to nations breaking away from Ottoman empire and declaring independence.

## Intense rivalry

The nations:

- Fiercely jealous of each other
- Hoped to gain more territories

Rivalries among Russia, Germany, England, Austria-Hungary for:

1. Trade and colonies
2. naval and military might

Result - A series of wars in Balkans and finally the First World War

## Imperialism

Nationalism, with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914.

1. Colonies began to oppose imperial domination
2. Anti-imperial movements developed to form independent nation-states
3. European ideas of nationalism ~~where~~ were replicated everywhere.

